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of European powers to intervene in Latin-America in support of the pecuniary claims of their subjects. Mr. Edgington not only favors receiverships where default is made in the payment of foreign debts, but he goes further and advocates a form of political receivership for the suppression of revolutions and for the settlement of disputed presidential elections. He sees no reason why the affairs of an American republic may not be straightened out by a receiver in precisely the same manner as the affairs of a railroad corporation.

Some of the discussions, especially in regard to coaling stations and the collection of international debts, do not indicate a very strong grasp of the principles of international law. Vattel appears to be his main reliance, though Hall is quoted twice. The book contains errors of fact as well as of judgment. There is a good deal of unnecessary repetition, not only of ideas but of phrases and in some cases of whole paragraphs. The most serious imperfections are due to a lack of experience in handling sources, especially a lack of acquaintance with public documents. The material is drawn largely from the "Annual Cyclopaedia," the "American and English Encyclopedia of Law," and the daily newspapers. There are several references to the "Messages and Papers of the Presidents" and to the "Statutes at Large," one to Wharton's "Digest," several to the "Foreign Relations," but only to one volume, that of 1902, and references to two senate documents. The frequent references to "Senate Document, 330," containing the report of the Second International Conference of American States, should be to "57th Cong., 1st Sess., Sen. Doc., 330," and the references in chapter 27 to the *Foreign Relations* are to the volume for 1902.

Notwithstanding grave defects the book is interestingly written and suggestive. The author is a member of the bar of Memphis, Tenn.

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**Gilman, Nicholas Paine.** *Methods of Industrial Peace.* Pp. x, 436. Price, \$1.60. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1904.

Professor Gilman's book is likely to be the precursor of a large number of works in the important field of industrial relations. It is based on that community of interest between labor and capital which has been so much emphasized in recent magazine literature, and the subjects treated are: "Combination of Employers," "Of Employees," "Collective Bargaining," "The Sliding Scale," "The Incorporation of Industrial Unions," "Conciliation," "Legal Regulation of Labor Disputes in Monopolistic Countries," "Regulation in New Zealand" and "The Essential Conditions of Industrial Peace." With these he also offers chapters on "The Aims and Methods of Trade Unionism," "The Rights and Duties of the Public," "Industrial War," and a general review of the importance of association in modern industry. The author admits, without reservation, the usefulness and the necessity of combinations of employers and of employees. The object of the book is not to propose reforms to either side in the dispute, but to suggest principles of action which

will allow of the efficient working together of the two elements, "to aid in the better comprehension and the wider diffusion of the principles and the methods of industrial peace." By industrial peace Professor Gilman understands "the condition of things in which the ordinary processes of industrial production go on regularly and quietly."

In a book designed to suggest means of co-operation between labor and capital there is no room for discussion of the economic principles governing the distribution of the proceeds of industry. Professor Gilman does not criticize our present economic system; his whole aim is to secure peace and quiet. In this respect the work differs from many modern discussions of the labor question. Most of these latter are called forth by the need of a clearer understanding of the justice or injustice incident to our existing methods. The author of "Methods of Industrial Peace" passes this question by and interests himself primarily in keeping things going. The various chapters are of unequal value. "The Methods and Aims of Trade Unionism" and "The Sliding Scale" are scantily treated, while "Collective Bargaining" is given a much more thorough discussion. "Combinations of Employees" and "Combinations of Employers" are also somewhat hastily and summarily dismissed. In fact, if a general criticism might be ventured on the whole work, it would be that too much ground has been covered and that in consequence too little intensity of treatment is shown. On the other hand, the author exhibits an admirable breadth of view and impartiality which must appeal to all readers. His object has been not to offer a monograph but a general treatise, and in this respect the book is a distinct success. We may hope that the individual chapter headings in Professor Gilman's work will eventually become the titles of a series of treatises; a wide circle of readers for such a series would seem to be assured, particularly if the same spirit of impartial investigation and fair-mindedness is shown.

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**Hobhouse, L. T.** *Democracy and Reaction.* Pp. viii, 244. Price, \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1904.

The purpose of the book is to show that democracy is following the general course of every historic movement, advance, inaction, retrogression, and to sound the alarm of a rapidly approaching danger—popular imperialism. In the effort to establish the policy of protection in England the author sees reaction. In the prosecution of the Boer War and in the subsequent attitude of England toward the South African republics he sees a plunge toward imperialism in which the people are searching for world-wide power. With the principles of the forefathers lost, the work of the past accepted with barely a note of recognition; the middle class entered within the gates of privilege, and against farther reform, the author finds himself forced to the conclusion that conservatism for economic reasons has taken hold of the Liberalist so firmly that it cannot be shaken off, and that in place of a kingly despotism a new democratic or popular despotism has grown up.